

WELFARE OF BABIES

MRS. HAZZARD DISCOURAGES ARTIFICIAL FEEDING, GO-CARTS AND OTHER THINGS

The lecture given by Mrs. Hazzard at the City Hall Monday morning under the auspices of the local committee of the County Council of Defense was very instructive and exceedingly interesting.

The care of young children with particular reference to their diet, was her theme and she demonstrated that she had decided and highly sensible opinions on this subject.

The care of the eyes of a newborn baby was one of the matters upon which she dwelt with emphasis. Three fourths of the cases of blindness, she declared, are traceable to neglect at birth. She next spoke of the first bathing in oil and then of the warm water bath at which the temperature can be raised as high as 90 degrees. The cold bath which has been recommended in some quarters, she disapproves of as too great a shock to a babe.

"Strict attention should be paid to the cleaning of the mouth," she declared. "That is often neglected. Wash it out with a solution of boric acid containing a small percentage of strained honey, which has a healing, curative effect. Sage tea made of the green, garden sage with a small percentage of honey and of boric acid is also good. These are very superior to the mouth washes sold in the drug stores, which are very astringent. The wash last mentioned is also very excellent to use in fevers with older people.

"I also make a mouth wash in which I use lavender. It is an old remedy, a very excellent one and not at all dangerous.

"The baby's bed should be thoroughly aired and the simplest of garments worn. Fresh air plays a very important part in the child's development. As much as possible children should be kept out of doors and away from the light, which should not strike on a baby's eyes. The buggy should be lined with a dark color, preferably green.

"I do not stand for go-carts. When the mother goes into a store there is her little baby left upon the sidewalk long enough to get the swish of every passing skirt. I knew a mother who lost her baby of diphtheria, and the infection was traced to germs brought into her home on her own dress skirt, though her house was im-

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FAREWELL LUNCHEON

A very dainty five-course luncheon was given last Saturday by Mrs. L. D. Webster, of 1550 Myrtle street, in honor of Mrs. Asa Hall, daughter of Mrs. M. L. Patterson, of 1540 Myrtle street. Mrs. Hall and her daughter are about to leave for the north, and the pretty affair was given by Mrs. Webster as a farewell function. The ladies entertained were neighbors for the most part.

Pink roses featured the decorations, the table being centered with a bowl of pink roses and smilax. Pink candles and candle shades carried out the motif as did also the place cards bearing a rose decoration.

The guest list included in addition to the honoree, Mesdames Bert Ward, Frank Peters, William D. McRae, D. F. Mills, Charles Houston and Mrs. Patterson.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

A very pretty party was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. M. Ball of 1510 Penn street to celebrate the birthday of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Ball.

Music and games pleasantly entertained the guests during the evening and at the close dainty refreshments were served. A pink and green color scheme was carried out in the floral decorations and table appointments.

The guest list included the following from Glendale: Grace Powers, Myrtle Painter, Mildred and Miriam Carmichael, Ethel Mondon, Dorothy Tuft, Laura Roberts, and Mesdames R. O. Light and K. Mondon, Fritz and Alfred Bowman, Orville Painter, Raymond Mondon, Alvin Bishop; Misses Ida Andler and Ethel Dummer from Edendale; Florence Cummings, Henry Mather, W. W. Van Ness, Mr. Shippee, of Los Angeles, and Miss Beatrice Levs of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

LOSE BABY

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Dionysius, of Gardena avenue, who had the happiness of welcoming a twin boy and girl to their home not long ago, have been bereaved. The little girl died Friday last. Mrs. Dionysius has been very ill but is thought to be out of danger now, and the little boy twin is doing well.

AFTER THE WAR, WHAT?

DR. SNYDER, HOLLYWOOD HIGH, DISCUSSES POSSIBLE CHANGES IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

A very friendly audience, much inclined to sociability filled the cafeteria of the High School Monday evening and greatly enjoyed the address given before the Parent-Teacher Association by Dr. Snyder, of Hollywood High.

Mrs. B. H. Nichols, who was without a gavel, had some difficulty in calling the meeting to order, but finally it ceased from visiting and settled down to hear the reading of the minutes by the secretary, Mrs. Roscoe Puffer.

Miss Ethel Hume Flood reported her great pleasure in attending as the delegate of the P.-T. A., the last session of the Reading Circle which meets at the home of Mrs. Toll. The president then named six more delegates, viz. Mesdames Frederick Baker, P. A. Wells, Clyde Carmack and Alexander Mitchell, A. S. Chase, and Miss Eggert.

A fine patriotic program is being prepared for the next meeting, and the association voted to hold it in the evening instead of the afternoon, as the constitution provides.

Mrs. H. Greenwalt explained the distribution of the 25 cent dues collected from members annually, how five cents goes to the national treasury, five cents to the State treasury, five cents to the District Federation, two and one-half cents to the Glendale Federation and only seven and one-half cents remains in the Association treasury. She called attention to the distinction which the Association enjoys from having furnished the president of the Congress of Mothers (Dr. Jessie Russell) which has a membership of 23,000 and also declared that the Glendale Federation is one of the largest and most active in the State, ending her little talk with an invitation to all present to join the organization.

The president then announced the appointment of Mesdames Roscoe Puffer, J. J. Wernette and G. A. Whitaker as chairmen of three committees whose duty it will be to visit the schools, in a friendly spirit of fellowship.

Dr. Snyder was then introduced and announced his theme as "The Future of Education After the War."

He showed how opposed are the ideals of Germany as regards education and the ideals of England—which are also the ideals of America—and set forth the radical changes which would have to be made in our plan should Germany triumph in this war and impose her systems upon the conquered nations.

Said he: "Ever since the war in 1870 when France was over-ridden by Germany, there has been a determined, ceaseless effort to inculcate in the boys and girls of Germany only those things which the ruling class in Prussia desired to have inculcated. They wished these people to know enough to be productive and a character that would be obedient. Those were the two great things desired, and the educational hierarchy arranged everything so that books and schools and everything else should

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FAMILY REUNION

The home of Mr. and Mrs. John Stuart Whitten, of Riverdale Drive, was the scene of a pleasant family reunion Christmas day. Holly and poinsettias were used in decorating. Dinner was served at 3 o'clock, followed by an evening of music, the guest of honor being Mrs. Whitten's brother-in-law Henry Wallace Webb, flying cadet, attending ground school at the University of California. House guests for the holidays were: Mrs. Gertrude Whitten, San Diego, William Daniel Whitten, San Diego and Mrs. W. C. Griffith, Chicago, Ill. Dinner guests were, Mr. and Mrs. E. Winchell Henry, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Whitten Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wallace Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gray Henry, Miss Jean Curle, Chicago, Mrs. Agnes Hamilton, Chicago; Mrs. Sarah Whitten, Mr. and Mrs. Ray H. Whitten and daughter Miriam, of Glendale; Miss Rachel Leavens, Mrs. Jane Walter, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. John Stuart Whitten.

After all had partaken in no abstemious manner of a most complete and enjoyable Christmas dinner the party repaired to the music room to indulge themselves in a varied program of music and repartee. An impromptu string orchestra, punctuated by solo singing and effective ensemble served to enhance the fervor of the occasion, the prodigious technique of Ray H. Whitten on the mandolin being a special feature. The gay-fest was broken and participating guests disbanded in real Christmas spirit.

WILSON OUTLINES AMERICA'S PEACE TERMS

PRESIDENT FOLLOWS LLOYD-GEORGE IN ANNOUNCING WAR AIMS TO THE WORLD

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)
WASHINGTON, January 8.—America's war aims, "the program of the world's peace, the only possible program," was addressed to the world today by President Wilson before a joint session of Congress.

The decision of the president to follow Lloyd-George's announcement of peace terms took Washington by surprise. The address was transmitted by cable to every civilized nation of the world today.

The terms were specific and unquestionable, and were that "every peace-loving nation like our own wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions and be assured of fair dealing in its intercourse with other peoples of the world as against force and self aggression."

"All the world's people have a part in this and unless justice is done to others it will not be done to us," the president said. "America will continue the struggle until this is achieved."

"The compelling voice of the Russian people asking a definition of America's principles and purposes" prompted the president to speak today. Therefore the speech was directed largely to Russia. These terms were outlined, each one followed by profound applause from the members of Congress:

1. Open covenants openly arrived at with no ensuing secret treaties.
2. Freedom of the seas both in peace and war except as closed by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.
3. Trade equality among the nations consenting to the peace.
4. Reduction in armament.
5. The impartial adjustment of colonial claims, regarding the voice of the inhabitants of the colonies.
6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and the assurance of unhampered political and economic development of Russia.
7. The evacuation and restoration of Belgium.
8. The evacuation of French territory and righting of the wrong done France by Prussia in 1871.
9. Readjustment of the Italian frontier along lines of nationality.
10. The autonomous development of Austria-Hungary.
11. The evacuation and restoration of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro with access to the sea for Serbia. The relation of several Balkan states to be determined in friendly council.
12. Sovereignty of Turkish portions of the Ottoman empire with autonomy for other nations under Turkish rule. The Dardanelles free.
13. An independent Poland with access to the sea.
14. A league of nations to enforce specific covenants.

It was significant that the president did not include the elimination of Hohenzollernism in outlining the war aims of the United States.

AUSTRALIAN CABINET QUILTS

MINISTERS RESIGN AS RESULT OF RECENT ELECTION IN WHICH CONSCRIPTION WAS DEFEATED

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)
MELBOURNE, Australia, January 8.—The entire cabinet resigned today, the result of the recent vote against conscription. Hon. F. G. Tudow, formerly minister of trade, has been asked to form a new ministry.

GERMANY INDISPOSED TO ACCEPT TERMS

ACTIVITY OF GERMAN LIBERALS GIVES HOPE THAT INTERNAL RECONSTRUCTION MAY BECOME REALITY

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)
WASHINGTON, January 8.—Preliminary reports indicate today that Germany is indisposed to accept Lloyd-George's or President Wilson's peace terms as a basis for peace negotiations.

However, other advices show that German Liberals are beginning to assert themselves more strongly than ever before. This gives some hope that the internal reconstruction desired by the allies and the United States as a peace basis may eventually get under way.

SNOW HAMPERS FIGHTING

HEAVY STORMS ON ITALIAN FRONT REDUCE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY TO A MINIMUM REPORTS STATE

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)
ROME, January 8.—Fighting on the Italian front has been reduced to a minimum by the recent heavy snows, today's official report states.

AID TO HOME GARDENS

LOCAL GARDEN SOCIETY PROVIDES REVOLVING FUND TO PURCHASE SEEDS, PLANTS

A decision of much importance to the children's home garden movement was arranged Monday night at a conference between the Executive Board of the Glendale Garden Society, Richardson D. White, supervisor of the Glendale schools, and Miss Helen White, agricultural teacher. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Henderson, Mrs. Frank Hester, Dr. Henry Harrower, Morris E. Caruthers, M. B. Hartman, Mrs. H. C. Ackley, Miss Olive Williams, Mrs. Nanno Woods, Richardson D. White, Miss Helen White.

By unanimous vote of the Executive Board it was decided: first, to allot from the Garden Society treasury a certain sum to be used as a fund for awarding prizes to the school children for home garden results. Second, to provide a revolving fund by means of which seeds and plants may be purchased and sold to school children at wholesale prices. Miss White laid carefully before the Garden Society Committee the plans matured by her and Mr. White for the winter and spring instruction of children along home-gardening lines and details were then worked out. The revolving fund assistance was strongly urged by Mr. White as the most needed and practical form of co-operation with the school system.

The president of the Garden Society will appoint a purchasing committee and a distribution committee to work in co-operation with the schools for the entire length of the school year. A system of book-keeping will be inaugurated, under Miss White's pupils, requisition blanks will be arranged and a store and sales room will be maintained at the Third Street school under supervision of the Glendale Garden Society.

The usual monthly meeting of the Garden Society will be held on the first Thursday evening in February, the program to be announced later.

Garden Society Dues
Members are reminded that the Garden Society's fees for the year, October, 1917, to October, 1918, are now due and may be paid to any member of the Executive Board or to the treasurer, C. H. Woolsey. Or, bring your dues to the next meeting, February 7th.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

Mrs. Alice Sandrock, of 1452 Milford street suffered an unusual accident Monday in Los Angeles, which might easily have been so much worse that she is not complaining very much about her misfortune. She was crossing one of the crowded Los Angeles streets. Two automobiles rounding the corner in opposite directions came together and one of them skidded slightly in the direction of Mrs. Sandrock who put out her arm to steady herself at the same time stepping backward. Her arm was struck and broken, but she was not knocked down by the impact. She was taken to the receiving hospital where the broken bone was set, and later she came home quietly by herself on the street car. Though the experience was quite a nervous shock she rested easily last night and is in excellent condition this morning, all things considered.

FAREWELL DINNER

The well-appointed home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gray Henry, 679 S. San Fernando boulevard, was the scene of a pretty dinner Thursday evening given in honor of Henry Wallace Webb, of Glendale, flying cadet, who is attending the ground school at the University of California.

The table was centered with an Irish lace basket filled with narcissus and asparagus ferns decorated with baby American flags. The list of the guests included: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. E. Winchell Henry, Mr. and Mrs. John Stuart Whitten, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gray Henry.

While the male contingent whiled away the hours at billiards, the women folk knitted and spun other yarns while within a short time of departure a bit of music was enjoyed and all made their adieus after singing "America."

FRIENDS OF THE PAPER

On page 3 of this issue of the Evening News, R. L. Hendricks, of the Broadway Store at the corner of Broadway and Maryland avenue, Glendale, makes an announcement of an Expansion Sale, which is now going on at his store. Do a kind act for the daily paper by informing Mr. Hendricks that you approve of his enterprise and make purchases from him if his prices and goods are right.

RED CROSS MOVES

WILL OCCUPY QUARTERS ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF BANK OF GLENDALE BUILDING

This morning Glendale's Red Cross Chapter is moving into new quarters which promise to prove ideal for its work. They are on the second floor of the building occupied by the Bank of Glendale on Brand boulevard near Broadway. A small front office at the head of the stairs in the front of the building will be occupied by the business manager of the organization Vice Chairman A. L. Lawshe. The office adjoining will be used for the storage of supplies and for the Cutting department.

Other divisions of the work will be housed in the splendid big hall used by the Masonic and Eastern Star lodges before the new Masonic Temple was built. This is light and airy and exactly what is needed for a workroom.

At the north end will be the surgical department where the hospital beds will be installed and tables used by the class in surgical dressings. This will be railed off from the balance of the room.

The southwest corner is to be assigned to the Knitting Department of which Mrs. Carter is chairman. Mrs. Ellis, chairman of Hospital Garment Department will be given the space she needs in the southeast corner. Motors will be attached to the sewing machines which will very soon be permanently placed.

Near the door on a small raised platform which will be railed, will be the desk of the cashier, Mrs. Blackburn. Her telephone has already been installed by the Sunset Company under the old number, Glendale 1147.

A small ante-room will be fitted up for the convenience of visitors who can chat there with each other without disturbing the workroom.

The old headquarters on Brand boulevard will be used as a salvage and salesroom where afternoon tea may be served later on, and mid-day luncheons will be served Saturdays by Mrs. Boettner.

GLENDALE AHEAD

A Los Angeles Sunday paper spoke rather boastfully of an 11-year-old boy who was the first to fill out a war thrift stamp on January 5. Glendale can beat that a month or more. On December 3, 1917, Howard, 9-year-old son of J. E. Peters and wife, 1500 Colorado street, bought a five-dollar stamp and seven 25 cent ones from money saved in a penny bank. As soon as these savings stamps began to be talked of Howard was greatly interested and became increasingly diligent in saving his pennies. He wanted to be the first to buy a \$5 stamp and the Glendale postmaster said he had his wish. Though his father is a Democrat in lineage and training, Howard was named for W. H. Taft, Republican president, because he was born on Taft's inauguration day, March 4, 1909, and Howard has always been a lover of the flag and a booster for everything American.

WORRIES OF EXEMPTION BOARD

Registrants are still thronging the headquarters of the Exemption Board day and night, and there is still much clerical work to be done. Miss Ida Waite and Miss Marie S. Pierce assisted last evening.

This morning registrants were helped by Attorneys A. S. Mackay, W. R. Flint, Olin Spencer, and F. L. Muhleman.

Chairman Lanterman was up to his eyes in work and declares he needs assistance on the Board, as John T. Wilson has not served since the headquarters were transferred to this city, and Mattison B. Jones is necessarily prevented from giving a great amount of time by the demands of his law practice. He stated that the same Medical Examiners have been retained but no decision has been reached by the local Board as to how and where registrants shall be examined. It is possible they may be sent to the offices of the physicians instead of having the examinations conducted here.

P. E. O. MEETING

Chapter B. A. of the P. E. O. last Friday morning met at the home of Mrs. Archie Parker, 311 South Louise street. A general contribution of canned fruit and jam was brought to be sent to the soldiers in camp. It was a business session.

WEATHER FORECAST—Fair tonight and Wednesday except foggy or cloudy along the coast. Westerly winds.

THE GLENDALE EVENING NEWS

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THE REMEDY LIES WITH THE READER

There are hundreds of people in Glendale who feel very kindly toward the Evening News and stand ready to do anything reasonable in the way of aiding in the support of a community daily paper. Allow the editor to suggest that those who wish to do a kindness toward the paper may do so by informing advertisers that their advertisements have been read, and then whenever possible throw your patronage to the man who lets you know through the daily paper what he has to offer for sale. As was stated a few days ago through these columns, the subscription end of the Evening News is all right. It is the advertising part that needs the boosting, and the readers are the ones who are to work out the remedy for better advertising patronage. When a merchant does advertise, boost for him and let him know that you approve of his enterprise.

ARE YOU A GOOD COOK?

Are you a good cook?
It is probable that most of us have a secret conviction that we are excellent cooks. At least the children always want second and third helpings, and Mrs. Smith is always asking us to bake one of our chocolate cakes for the church fair, or to make something for the bazaar, and John has always wagered that no other man's wife could bake a loaf of bread that could beat one of our loaves.

Oh, yes, we are sure we are good cooks.
But when we analyze it further, what is a really good cook? Is it one who can make palatable dishes, or is it more than that?

A modiste who can make a last year's gown look like an up-to-the-minute creation is clever in her art than the one who must always begin with whole cloth. So a really good cook is one who can make a dollar feed the most mouths, who can make a tempting meal out of the left-overs she finds in her refrigerator, and who can see a relishable possibility in a few scraps of meat.

It takes no art, but only practice to make palatable dishes if we buy only the most expensive cuts of meat, use only the top of the milk bottle, have no scruples about adding large lumps of butter and plenty of sugar to all our cooking. That is not being a really good cook. A very mediocre one could set an excellent table under such conditions.

But now, in these critical times when not a scrap of food must be wasted, and the lives of thousands depend on the housewives of America, this country has the right to expect and does expect every American housewife to be a good cook, with all the ingenuity in using left-overs, all the skill in substituting in part other things for meat, wheat, butter and sugar, and all the art in making a small amount of food go a long way, that the term "good cook" implies.—Whittier News.

DON'T BE PUFFED UP

To those of us who have a tendency to be over-confident of the superior ability of our soldiers there is a valuable warning in the fate of the first American skirmish detachment on the west front. The men who composed the detachment were good men, brave men, and within the limits of their experience capable men, but they became an easy prey to the German veterans of three years.

We must expect a good deal of this sort of thing at first. Every nation now in the war has had the same experience as long as its soldiers were raw recruits, and there is no innate superiority, no special God-given dash of genius with us which will magically render our men immune from the ordinary vicissitudes of battle. Until the soldiers of the republic are seasoned to modern warfare they must remain more or less in tutelage and be content to learn humbly and carefully of the French and British experts who are assisting both officers and men to become proficient in the big game. The jeers of the Germans must also be accepted with set teeth until the time comes for making the Germans laugh out of the other corners of their mouths. If in the end our troops and our officers and our artillery arrive at a degree of effectiveness of the French and British troops and officers and artillery, we may be very well satisfied, and any accomplishment beyond this may be considered a surplussage of excellence. We must all of us remember that we are not going across the seas to show our allies anything, but to help them to the best of our ability. The more the American people develop a spirit of earnest co-operation the better for everyone concerned.—Exchange.

INTERESTING CONTRAST

Some very interesting information concerning railway operation in Japan was afforded by Dr. Shima, mechanical director of the Imperial railways and professor of Imperial university of Tokio, at the October meeting of the Pacific Railway club of San Francisco.

Concerning wages and other conditions on the government-owned and operated railroads of Japan, Dr. Shima stated that the average daily rate of pay of locomotive engineers was 50 cents, conductors and firemen about 30 cents, brakemen 25 cents, boiler-makers 50 cents, and shopmen and track labor 18 to 22 cents, all on the basis of 10 hours per day. Four hours free time is allowed the Japanese shipper for loading or unloading cars.

Wages of railway employees in the United States for similar service and working 20 per cent less time are from 10 to 12 times higher. Forty-eight hours free time is allowed the shipper for loading or unloading.

In the United States, however, the wages of employees are now so high that they constitute more than 60 per cent of the total cost

AFTER THE WAR, WHAT

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be brought to focus on those two great ends, that the people should be productive and obedient to the commands of those superior to them. "In America we saw only the productive side, and for years our educators have been talking about the efficiency of Germany, and we have again and again sent commissions to look into their schools and see what they were doing in industrial lines because we desired to attain to something of their efficiency.

"But the German schools are not so efficient as we think. Ten-elevenths of all the pupils enrolled are in the primary departments and only about 45 per cent get through the eighth grade. Only eight per cent get into the higher schools. Of the educational expenditure only 15 per cent is used for those boys and girls in the lower grades, whereas the expenditure in the higher schools is 60 to 75 per cent, showing that about three-fourths of the money expended on education in Germany is expended on the one-tenth expected to be leaders. The other people are kept as hewers of wood and drawers of water. It is a tremendously efficient system if that is the kind of education you want.

"If the allies win, the educational problem will be very different. In England we see a great home country that has no bonds whereby it can tie its colonies to itself. It has no overlord system. Yet this war has revealed a great invisible bond. The colonies have come to the aid of the mother country in a way that is remarkable. On the war front are companies from every colony of Great Britain and they have come of their own will. They have taken everything they have and laid it on the altar of a great educational ideal which has been cultivated by the

of operation, whereas in Japan they constitute a relatively much smaller part.

Ordinarily such wage differential would result in a corresponding differential in cost of service to shippers, but, whether or not due to the superiority of private ownership and operation, the fact remains that the railroads of the United States are so efficiently managed that the cost of service is approximately 10 per cent less in the United States than in Japan, and this, too, in face of the fact that the free time allowed shippers for loading and unloading is 11 times greater in the United States than in Japan.

That such an advantage could be maintained in favor of the American railroads is well nigh inexplicable, for if government ownership could be successful anywhere, one would expect to find it in Japan, where the government is presumed to exact, and to obtain, absolutely whole-hearted service.—San Bernardino Sun.

SUPPLY OF LABOR

The alleged lack of workers which has been often reported of late seems in places to be more fanciful than real. Three different organizations returned almost simultaneous reports which went to prove that the reputed dearth of labor in New York failed to endure scrutiny.

The federal department of labor, which appears to be conducting a general inquiry into the situation, has made a preliminary statement about New York state. No real shortage was found in the twenty-nine cities included in the initial announcement. Nor were many women occupying men's places. Only 400 were actually substituting for men in the war establishments which had combined payrolls of upward of 168,000 names. One concern seemed to be about to substitute women for men, but this caused a labor row, since the company intended also to pay the women less than the men for presumably equivalent work.

The federal experts found some branches of industry reducing their labor force. The makers of passenger automobiles were, for example, laying off workmen, while truck manufacturers were hiring new men. The war industries, in particular—the airplane makers and the ammunition manufacturers—need labor, but according to the department, some of the appeals are "of doubtful validity."

Pronouncements by the New York state industrial commission and by the Bowery Y. M. C. A. corroborated the federal findings. Labor is poorly distributed, but in New York no actual dearth is apparent. The present necessity is for more scientific methods of co-ordinating the demands of competing industries and of uniting workers and the jobs. In particular, some method of supplying labor to farmers must be discovered.—Chicago Herald.

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Packer & White

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English form of education which is, 'A mon's a mon for a' that, that he must not be simply a cog in a wheel, but that he must be developed as a unit of society founded on democracy. This ideal has a greater power of holding the people and of bringing things to pass than the materialistic ideal of Germany."

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FOR SALE—Enlisted man's new tailor made suit and black beaver hat, cheap. Glendale, 984. 1031f

FOR SALE—Vacant 6-room house and garage, close-in, good; will sell not less than \$20 monthly. No cash payment. See owner, Ezra Parker, 417 Brand boulevard. S.S. 40. 981f

FOR SALE—Gas range, very low price if taken at once. Phone Glendale 1265. Address 1441 Hawthorne. 921f

FOR SALE—Special prepared fertilizer for lawns and flowers. White's Dairy, Burbank, Route A, Box 283. Tel. Home Green 24. 581f

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Apartment on Brand boulevard, 4 rooms and bath, unfurnished. Glendale 314-W. 10712*

FOR RENT—6-room furnished house, corner Glendale avenue and Park avenue, 1 block from car, large lot, fruit and flowers, rent \$22, water paid and garden cared for. C. H. Cushing, Phone Glendale 857 after 2 p. m. 10715

FOR RENT—Pleasant front room furnished, close-in. Call 211 South Maryland Ave. 10612*

FOR RENT—Cozy 6-room bungalow, 906 Ethel street, just off Louise, porcelain bath, hardwood floors, fireplace and all modern improvements. Small yard. Rent only \$10. Mr. R. H. Whitten, 148 S. Kenwood street, Glendale 631. 10616*

FOR RENT—2-room furnished apartment with sleeping porch, \$10. Inquire 423 W. Third street. 1061f

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WANTED—Intelligent young lady as office assistant to a Glendale physician. Apply in writing to Box 17, Evening News. 10711

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER—Will go to patrons or take work at home. Phone Gl. 371. 10716

WANTED TO BUY—A seven-room home in Glendale, not more than three blocks from car line. House must be modern and a bargain. Address Box 10 Evening News. 10416*

Ring Up Young, the Repair Man, Glen. 276-R, for repair work on all kinds of stoves, heaters and plumbing. I guarantee my work. 10716*

GIRLS WANTED—Apply Los Angeles Basket Co., 601 Cypress St., Tropic. 10713

WANTED: All subscribers for the EVENING NEWS to aid in boosting for more advertising for the community daily.

LOST

PARTY WHO TOOK smoked Persian half-grown cat from 131 So. Brand Blvd., will please return at once and avoid trouble. 10712

LOST—Roll of money amounting to \$12 on Brand boulevard between Lutheran church and Palace Grand, or Lutheran church and Burchett street, or at the picture show Sunday night. Finder will please return to George Mott, at Bosserman Hardware Co., and claim reward. 10711

TOO LATE

Detective—So I've caught you in the financial district, have I? Crook—Yes, Bill, but I can't slip you nothing. I just got away from a broker.—New York Globe.

POLITICAL PLATFORM

"On what platform were you elected?"
"I don't remember," replied Senator Sorghum. "Every candidate was trying to promise everybody everything and as near as I can remember I was elected on pretty much the same platform as the one my opponent was defeated on."—Exchange.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Dr. Frank N. Arnold
DENTIST
Flower Block, over Glendale Savings Bank, Brand and Broadway
Hours—9-12; 1:30-5
PHONE 458

H. C. Smith, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Residence, 1641 Stocker St., Glendale. Home: Call L. A. 69866, ask for Glendale 1019; Sunset, Glendale 1019. Office 1114 1/2 W. Broadway, Glendale. Hours, 10-12 a. m., 2-5 p. m.

HARRY V. BROWN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Office 111 South Central Avenue.
Hours by Appointment
Phone: Sunset Glendale 1129

HENRY R. HARROWER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN
Office and Laboratory, 488 West Broadway, Glendale, Cal.
Telephones: Office and Residence, Glendale 43. Office only, Home Red 113. Hours: 9-11 and by appointment

Dr. T. C. Young
Osteopath, Physician and Surgeon
Office, Filger Bldg., 570 W. Broadway, calls answered promptly night or day. Office Hours—8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. Office Phone—Sunset 348. Residence Phone—Sunset 248, Home 511

DR. J. P. LUCCOCK
DENTIST
Hours: 9 to 12 and 1 to 5
Phone Glendale 155; Home Red 113
Bank of Glendale Bldg., Cor. Broadway and Glendale, Glendale, Cal.

DR. RALPH W. LUSBY
Osteopath, Physician and Surgeon
Office 323 1/2 Brand Boulevard.
Res. 104 N. Jackson St., Glendale, Cal. Res. Phone 539-J. Office Hours: 10 to 12, 2 to 5. Phone Glen. 1460-J.

A. A. MacIntyre, D.D.S., L.D.S.
Graduate of University of Pennsylvania. Post-graduate Himman School of Prosthetics, Atlanta, Georgia. Haskell School of Prosthetic Dentistry, Chicago. Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Toronto, Canada.
Dentistry in all its branches, specializing in Electro-Therapeutic treatment of Pyorrhea by Ultra-Violet Ray etc. Prices reasonable. Office at 142 South Central Ave. Phone 1480.

I. W. STONE
Teacher of SAXOPHONE
Glendale Music Co.
1112 Broadway
Glendale 1444 Black 116

Call up Sunset 1579-J 6:00 to 7:30
A. M. and After 6 P. M.
JAPANESE

GARDENING, HOUSE CLEANING, AND HAND WASHING COMPANY
1561 W. 7th St. Glendale, Cal.

MRS. A. ELLART NELSON
Private Teacher for Pupils of INTERMEDIATE and GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADES
Phone: Glendale 402-R
No. 151 W. Tenth St. Glendale, Cal.

Glendale Toilet Parlors
Anna Hewitt, Prop.
Hair work a specialty. Marinello Toilet Articles. Phone for appointment, Sunset 670

PEARL S. KELLER SCHOOL
—of—
DRAMATIC ART AND DANCING
Studio, 123 So. Brand Blvd. Tropic
Tel. Glendale 1377
Catalogues on Request

MRS. A. M. Z. des PLANTES
TEACHER OF PIANO.
Phone Glendale 1035-J.
706 S. Belmont Glendale, Cal.

Mrs. Eugene Murman
Teacher of Piano and Harmony
Residence Studio, 240 S. Central Ave.
Phone Glendale 638-M

F. C. Merrick's Transfer
Experienced man with the Buick Truck
PIANO MOVING A SPECIALTY
TRIPS TO OUTSIDE TOWNS
SERVICE—THAT'S ALL
BUICK Touring Car for HIRE
1104 West Broadway
Phone Glendale 180 Res. 459-J

NORWALK HIGH GRADE TIRES
"SOLE RUBBER"
NEW AND OLD TIRES AT GREAT REDUCTIONS
It pays to have your old tires repaired. Come in and see our new retreading machine.
GROSE VULCANIZING CO.
1011 W. Bdwy. Phone Glen. 1469

CALL THE
Tropico Auto Express Co.
R. O. Wildman, Prop.
For prompt, efficient service and right prices
Phone Glendale 262W; Glendale 138

S. S. Glendale 75 Home Main 23
JESSE'S EXPRESS AND BAGGAGE SERVICE
Special trips with light car, anywhere, any time. Reasonable rates.
JESSE CHAMBERS,
1109 1/2 Broadway Glendale

NEW STORE NEW GOODS

We have purchased a brand new stock of up-to-the-minute groceries of all kinds and will open up for business

Wednesday Morning January 9, 1918

in O. L. Kilborn's building, corner Pacific and Vine streets. Our goods are bought right for cash and will be sold at lowest cash prices. All kinds of chicken feed, also. We want your trade.

W. C. FREEMAN & SON

Palace Grand
TONIGHT
THEDA BARA
 —IN—
"The Rose of Blood"
 Also a Christie Comedy
 Two Shows, 7:15 and 8:45
 —Always a matinee at 2:30 on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

J. H. MELLISH
 MANUFACTURING JEWELER
 Located in the H. & A. Stationery Store, 324 S. Brand Blvd. Glendale, Cal.
 Tel. 332-J Glendale
 WATCH, CLOCK, JEWELRY REPAIRING
 ENGRAVING AND ELECTRO PLATING

Office Supplies
 This is the time of year to renew your supplies. See us for all kinds of files, waste paper baskets, wire trays, desk pads, etc.
The H. & A. Stationery Store
 324 So. Brand Blvd.
 2 Doors South of P. O.

E. R. Naudain V. V. Naudain
 GLENDALE ELECTRIC COMPANY
 Electrical Contractors
 G. E. Mazda Lamps Fixtures Supplies Motors
 314 SOUTH BRAND
 Phones—Glendale 423-J, Home 2532

HOLLAND DAIRY
 PURE GRADE A MILK
 From Tuberculin Tested Cows
 J. P. DYKZEUL, Prop.
 Phone Garvanza 861

VERDUGO RANCH
 W. P. BULLOCK, Prop.
 NATURAL JERSEY MILK
 Milked and Bottled on our own Farm
 Coffee Cream—Whipping Cream
 Night Deliveries in Glendale
 Home Phone 456—2 bells

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO REGISTRANTS
 Under jurisdiction of Local Exemption Board District No. 7, whose order numbers are between No. 1723 and No. 1831, inclusive. There has this day been mailed to you a questionnaire which you are required by law to execute and return within seven days from date hereof. Failure to do so constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by not to exceed one year's imprisonment; and such failure may also deprive you of valuable rights and result in your immediate induction into military service and trial by court-martial.
 Local Board for Division No. 7 for the County of Los Angeles, State of California, 1010 W. Broadway, Glendale, Cal.
 Dated, January 8, 1918.
 F. D. LANTERMAN,
 Member of Local Board.

ANNUAL MEETING
 The annual meeting of the First Congregational church will be held Wednesday evening at 7:30 at the church. Business of importance will be transacted and all members of the church and congregation are expected to attend. Dr. Kenngett will be present.

RED CROSS NOTICE
 All firms or individuals having claims against the Glendale Chapter of the Red Cross, either for supplies or services, are requested to present same at Headquarters for audit and settlement.
 A. L. LAWSHE,
 Vice Chairman.

Mrs. Catherine Shank, teacher of singing, will receive pupils in Glendale on Wednesdays. Studio 1114 1/2 Broadway. Studio phone Glen. 1019. Residence phone, Green 53. 102t5*

GLENDALE DYE WORKS
 435 1/2 Brand. Phones, Glendale 207; Home Blue 220
 Garments of Every Description Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired or Pressed.
 No Advance in Prices.

Personals
 Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mellish motored to Eagle Rock Sunday and visited old friends.
 George Butterly, of St. Joe, Mo., is a guest of his mother, Mrs. A. R. Butterly, 1435 W. Fifth street.
 Mrs. Ada Atkinson is moving from 821 West Fifth street to an apartment on West Colorado boulevard, near Central.
 Round Table Girls will be entertained Thursday evening by Miss Essie Hamilton at her home, 527 West Acacia avenue.
 Mrs. and Miss Moulton, of Lomita avenue were Sunday guests of Mrs. E. S. Frank and her daughter Alice, of Eagle Rock Road.
 Mrs. Julia Thompson and daughter of Seattle, Wash., are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Meagher on Tenth street.
 The usual Yeomen Dance will be given Friday evening in Yeomen Hall on San Fernando Road, and January 25th the Lodge will give a masquerade ball.
 Mrs. Smith, wife of Dr. Ralph Smith, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Morlan of Vine street, has returned to her home in San Bernardino.
 The Missionary Society of the Christian Church, will meet on Wednesday this week instead of Thursday. Mission study class at 10 a. m. Business meeting at 2:30 p. m.
 Seward Johnston of Fairland, Indiana, who is in Southern California, to attend the Los Angeles Poultry Show as one of the judges, is a guest in the home of J. H. Morlan of this city.
 Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Rich and son Houston were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Landon Haynes of Cypress street. Mrs. Haynes and her little son Landon Jr., were entertained last Friday by Mrs. Raleigh Fuller of Los Angeles.
 The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Tropico Methodist church, will meet at the home of Mrs. L. H. Cade, 122 W. Palmer avenue, Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. A good program has been arranged and an interesting time is expected.
 Dr. F. F. Thompson of Chicago, who has been a guest at the Glendale Sanitarium, left for his Illinois home this morning. It is his first visit to California and he is so delighted with the country that he hopes to be able to so arrange his affairs that he can return and make his permanent home here.
 W. C. Freeman and Son have an announcement today in our advertising columns. They will open up a brand new stock of groceries, notions, poultry feed, etc. in O. L. Kilborn's building at Pacific and Vine street. They are experienced grocers and will give that section of the city an up to date store.
 Miss Alice Frank, of Eagle Rock, has sufficiently recovered from her recent injury to resume work at the Lasky studio where scenes are being photographed in the play "Amarillis" which feature Mary Pickford and which will be released in about a month. It is being pushed rapidly and the players worked all day and all night yesterday.
 Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wheatley have returned to Loma Linda medical school after spending a week with Mrs. Wheatley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. R. Topliif, 143 Elrose St. While here they participated in a surprise on Rev. Snyder, pastor of the Seventh Day Adventist church, which was a very happy occasion.
 Dr. and Mrs. Seward Johnston, who were married in Glendale New Year's eve at the home of the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Morlan, 1461 West Fifth street, have returned from their wedding trip and Dr. Johnston has resumed his course in the Boyle Heights Hospital from which he will be graduated in the spring.
 At the Red Cross headquarters notice has been posted that all completed knitted garments must be turned in January 14th, and Mrs. Carter, the chairman, states that a large shipment will be dispatched to San Francisco from this chapter January 15th. It will consist of socks, sweaters, mufflers and helmets, but there will probably be more helmets than anything else.
 C. T. Chennock and wife of River Falls, Wisconsin, are in California, guests of their old Wisconsin neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Williams, 1507 Ivy street. The visitors are greatly pleased with the beautiful California weather, and are congratulating themselves that they are missing the severe cold spell that is being experienced by Wisconsin residents at the present time.
 "Drink is as much your enemy as Germany."—President Poincaré, of France.

BRITISH AMBULANCE SOCIETY MEETING
 The Glendale Branch of the British Ambulance Society held its first meeting of the year Monday, in its headquarters on Broadway. There was a good attendance and interesting letters from soldiers at the front were read. Among these was one from a gunner in active service in the British Expeditionary Force who had received a hamper sent by this society through the agency of the Daily Mail of London, at the time of the soldiers' Christmas Party.
 There was another letter from a French soldier in a hospital who had received one of the hospital shirts made by the Glendale Branch and who had found a post card in the pocket which he answered. Both letters expressed gratitude and appreciation and they will appear in print later.
 At the close of the working session the regular monthly business meeting of the executive committee was held. The chief business discussed was the entertainment to be given the latter part of this month. This will be a play presented by the California Players of Los Angeles, followed by a dance. Full details will be given in a day or two.

CHANGE OF PLAN
 Mrs. A. A. Barton, local chairman of the County Council of Defense, reports that no lecture will be given by Mrs. Hazzard next week but that the following Tuesday morning, January 22d, she will give a lecture and demonstration on the uses of the sweet potato. This is in line with the desire of the government that perishable vegetables like the sweet potato shall be used as much as possible to avoid waste of the large crop which has been harvested.
 On account of this change of plan there will be no further lectures on diet for children and invalids. Young mothers to whom the diet lectures are of special value are not able to leave their babies and attend, and mothers whose children are grown prefer the demonstrations.
 Some things are never enjoyed in excess. They never breed regrets, says an exchange. Who ever heard of a city that learned, as it grew from youth to maturity, that it had too many parks? Where is the municipality that is sorry it has so many pleasure grounds for the use of its citizens? Was there ever a town which felt that its children enjoyed too much room for their play, its invalids too many quiet nooks for rest and recuperation, its aged and infirm more than sufficient outdoor space for their special wants?

MORE THAN 2,000 AMERICAN GIRLS ON ACTIVE WAR DUTY
 By GEORGE MARTIN
 (United Press Staff Correspondent)
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—There are now more than two thousand American girls on active Red Cross nurse service in France, it was learned at National headquarters here today.
 Cables have just been received telling of one extraordinary branch of their work at the military hospitals behind the front and elsewhere throughout the land of the tricolor.
 Their working day is eighteen hours. When the hospital trains arrive they are kept busy tending the wounded. Between times however, they have brief half hours, during which they tend the war gardens.
 War gardens are as much a part of the French military hospital routine as the patients themselves. The nurses and convalescing patients have a lot of fun growing things.
 Surrounding the hospital at Herley is a garden of more than six acres where potatoes, haricot beans, "topinambours" and wheat are being raised.
 Marshal Joffre, who had occasion to visit this garden was much pleased with the efforts of the Red Cross nurses and addressed many words of praise and encouragement to the

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES
 Basket ball and track practice begin this week at Union High. The first basket ball game comes off the 15th.
 The thrift campaign started Monday at Union High and the sale of stamps will be pushed hard all this week.
 Work on the second debate will begin soon. The subject will probably relate to the conscription of labor for government plants.
 Plans are being laid for systematic Red Cross work during the regular school periods at the High School. The making of bandages will be undertaken under direction of Mrs. Eva Tuft, instructor in surgical dressings of the Glendale Chapter.
 The coming month will be a busy one for the music department, as pupils will be getting ready for the mid-year commencement, and following that there will be the usual mid-year vaudeville.
 The High School Orchestra has been asked to play at the dedication of the Elks Club House and at a special entertainment which is to be held in the High School auditorium the first week in February.

Yours For Service
 I am now the local agent for the Home Insurance Company of N. Y. (largest in the U. S.), having purchased the agency formerly served so well by R. C. Sternberg and later by Irving H. Oliver. See me for all business pertaining to this splendid company.
 I also represent the International Indemnity Co. (automobile insurance exclusively), which enables me to give my clients exceptional service at prices below the average.
J. F. LILLY
 Mortgages and Insurance
 Sunset 1592 410 S. Brand Blvd. Home 1163

WANTED
 Bright, Intelligent Man to Handle Laundry Route.
Glendale Laundry
 Arden and Columbus
 Sunset 163 Phones Home 723

workers for their enterprise, who also received from the Inspection Committee the first prize for the products of this kind. To the chief of the cultivators was given a silver medal and the administrator received a gold one.
 At Evreux there is a garden of more than an acre of land under cultivation producing mainly potatoes with a few other varieties of vegetables. The garden work is said to be a very beneficial and enjoyable form of mechano-therapeutics for limbering up the muscles of the patients.
 At the same time, it lessens the expenses of the establishments by providing vegetables for home consumption. The commission awarded this hospital a bronze medal and a prize of fifty francs.
TRUE
 Professor—Now, what was the cause of the decline of the Roman empire? Bright Student—I know. It was 'due to too much militarism on the part of outsiders.

BIG EXPANSION SALE
Dry Goods and Men's Goods
 The Largest Stock in the Valley to go at **CUT PRICES FOR 30 DAYS**
 We have leased the adjoining room and must move goods to make room for workmen. Just a few prices to show you.

Manchester Galatea	25c	Silko, 3 to 100, 9c Ball, Box	\$1.00
Devonshire Galatea	28c	P. F. C., 9c Ball, Box	.90c
Genuine Khaki Yarn, Skein	\$1.00	Men's 4-in-hand Silk Ties, Standard 25c for	.15c
Red Seal and Amoskeag Gingham, Best	17c	Haines Shirts or Drawers	.75c
50 Bolts Outing Flannel, Light or Dark	13c	Haines Union Suits	\$1.40
MEN'S SHIRTS		Chalmers Union Suits	\$1.40
20 Dozen Men's Fine Shirts, bought for Christmas, but arrived too late. Sizes 14 to 16, Newest Styles Out, in Best Makes.		Chalmers Fine Wool Shirts or Drawers	\$1.50
36 in. All Wool Serge, Black or Blue		P. Q. A. Wool Union Suits, \$3.50 Value	\$3.00
Coat's Mercer., 3 to 100, 15c, 2 for		P. Q. A. Fine Rib Cotton	\$1.40
		COTTON BATS	
		Fine Snow White Cotton Bats, Full Size, 72x90, in. regular \$1.20 Value (none delivered)	

You know the immense stocks we carry and can't give you prices all through, but rest easy we will **SAVE YOU** extra money, **AS WE HAVE ALWAYS DONE.**

BROADWAY HENDRICKS
 1100 W. BROADWAY, COR. MARYLAND

FRENCH TROOPS METHODICALLY BLINDING GERMAN ARMIES

By W. S. FORREST (United Press Staff Correspondent) WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Dec. 8. (By Mail).—French troops are methodically taking away the German spyglasses.

One by one, enemy observation points or advantageous positions have been carefully spotted by the French command and effectively eliminated. Though French official communiques issued have registered merely local actions, these have had for the main objective that of snatching the binoculars from the Teuton eyes.

A brief artillery preparation, a shrill whistle in the first line trenches and the poilus have bounded "over the top" in actions of signal importance in Alsace, North of the Chemin des Dames and North of Verdun at Hill 344. Nearly 1,400 prisoners and valuable war material is the "by-product" of these local, strategical drives.

The first "spy-glass" seizure was that of the "Schonholz," a powerful fortified German salient jutting into the French lines in Alsace, serving the double purpose of German observation of the French organizations and preventing the French seeing in the direction of Altkirch. On the afternoon of Nov. 7, after a brief but violent artillery preparation, three companies of French Chasseurs—Blue Devils—attacked the Schonholz completely wiping out the salient in a fierce fight lasting into the night. The enemy desperately counter-attacked but failed leaving in all 120 prisoners, including six officers, in the hands of the Blue Devils. Complete German losses, high because of their fierce effort to retain a position which they know to be of extreme value, were estimated at least 600 men.

The following day a French General pinned military medals on the blue tunics of two adjutants and a corporal for exceptional valor.

Though there were no such medals in the district, the General sent a fast automobile to find them, where ever possible and the little presentation ceremony in an Alsatian village was a happy aftermath to a victory that took from the Germans priceless observatories which had bothered the French for two years.

The French command next decided that the Germans were seeing too much North of the Chemin des Dames. Consequently following a brief artillery deluge, four companies of poilus passed to the attack against the enemy lines forming a salient between the small river Miette and the route to the German held village of Juvincourt as far as the village of Ville-au-Bois. Here the enemy held valuable observation posts overlooking Juvincourt and ground east of the Miette.

Under low lying clouds and in a "pea-soup" fog, the former preventing all aerial work and the latter preventing enemy observation of the advance, the French infantrymen, in less than an hour, swept over positions on a front of 1,500 yards and penetrated to a depth of over half a mile. They wiped out the salient, took all the observatories and captured 475 prisoners—a number almost equal to half of the entire attacking force. Six German officers and 45 under-officers fell into the net.

The third and most important French action of November was in a region where constant hellish fighting has been the daily routine, Hill 344, on the right bank of the Meuse, North of Verdun. Here a drum-like artillery roar has never ceased night and day for nearly three months. German attacks and French counter-attacks, almost daily since the latter part of August, have had small place in the communiques because of the routine nature. The enemy's positions permitted him to make constant infantry "nibbles" into the French lines on the Northern Flank of Hill 344 and to disturb French organization which he could see in the rear.

French strategy in eliminating the enemy's advantageous positions in the region of Hill 344 has probably never been employed before in this war. Taking advantage of the conditions peculiar to the region, French guns of many calibres at 6:30 Sunday morning, November 25, concentrated their deluge of steel on a three and one half kilometre front opposite 344. The thunder of this artillery preparation though violent was unnoticed amidst the constant medley of air vibrations which had become a habit to German ears for almost three months. Just four hours after the beginning of the concentration of fire, screened by its own habitual noise, at 10:30 a. m. the French guns lengthened their range and barged the German rear while the poilus went over the top. The surprise was complete. Victory was won in several minutes. The French infantrymen in the first waves left the taking of prisoners to "mopping up" units who followed behind. The latter herded 800 dazed Germans to the rear. Enemy losses in dead and wounded were heaviest. French losses, on account of the surprise nature of the attack were extremely light. The advantageous positions which it had taken the enemy over eight weeks to gain were wiped out in not much more than eight minutes.

EAR OF THE WHALE

The office of the whale's ear is scarcely perceptible, yet it is said that the whale's hearing is so acute that a ship crossing its track half a mile distant will cause it to dive instantly.

TOWARDS DEMOCRACY CLUB

(Contributed) Every Sunday at 10 a. m., 1330 West Colorado.

The address of the day at the recent meeting was by Mrs. Zoe Hoffman on "Some Obstructions to Democracy." In part it is as follows:

Democracy is that state of society without class distinctions made or favored by law or custom. A social state where the only inequality results from personality. The existing obstructions are equally evil to the democracy defined or to that more narrow political democracy.

Established belief is one of the worst foes of democracy whether supported by authority or by the consensus of opinion; as for instance, the ancient belief that the earth was the center around which the sun and other planets revolved, and for the disproving of which Bruno was burned at the stake and Galileo barely escaped the same fate. "Established belief," says Leslie Stephens, "resists change and must be attacked, weakened or destroyed before it is possible for another belief to get a hearing." Henry George says: "There are people into whose heads it never enters to conceive of any better state of society than that which now exists—who imagine that the idea that there could be a state of society in which greed could be banished, prisons stand empty, individual interests be subordinated to the general interests, and no one seek to rob or oppress his neighbor, is but the dream of impracticable dreamers."

We are in the midst of an ever-changing universe. Nothing is permanent unless it be love. Even our conceptions of truth and goodness change. What was once thought to be the height of idealism is today the depth of degradation. Time was when it was thought good to enslave conquered people rather than to treat them with such atrocity as the prophet Samuel instructed Saul to treat their enemies. (Samuel 1:15). A few centuries later the descendants of Israel are coming to a higher ideal under the Man of Galilee. An established belief nailed Jesus to the cross. You may find any church, state or other institution on fixed tenets of the highest idealism of today, and in fifty years it will be a conservative organization with its face set against progress unless its constitution is made elastic. When people say "The faith of my fathers is good enough for me" of course they don't mean the faith of witchcraft days. And we are told that a constitution written over a hundred years ago must not be changed. Thus established belief resists education, asserts itself as omniscient, declares the universe static, and all contrary belief heresy. It is the enemy of democracy for it will not permit of teaching that will break up the inequalities of the present.

Caste is an obstruction to democracy. We have the religious caste of India, the nobility caste in England and elsewhere abroad and we have the caste of the unenlightened races as opposed to the unenlightened peoples. Orthodox religion is losing its hold, superstition is vanishing before reason, thrones are tottering and education is becoming accessible to more people. But in the caste of wealth we have a caste more pitiless than any of its predecessors. It is as rigid as that of India, as exclusive as that of England, and more bigoted than that of enlightened peoples. It is more insidious, too, for it grows strong by deception, and thrives best where people think they are free and equal. So long as we maintain the present system of unequal distribution of wealth we shall have this caste. There is sufficient food on the earth for its inhabitants. It is no more natural for men to be greedy for wealth than it is for the birds to be greedy. And we never find birds or dumb brutes acquiring huge stores of food which they cannot use. It has been left for man to amass necessities of the world and keep his fellows groveling at his feet. Here in what is reputed to be the greatest democracy of the world we find that not service to humanity, not the arts, not learning bring honor to men but the accumulation of wealth. The papers daily preach the power and honor of money kings in the columns of society news. The doings of the wealthy, it should be called for wealth alone places your name there. This system of false values comes of unequal distribution of wealth and men strive not to do good, but to get into this exclusive caste which controls the social, economic and political life of the country. Under these conditions there can be no democracy.

Economic slavery, successor to chattel slavery, is an obstruction to democracy, as is the slavery of subjected nations. But the slaveries which are open and frank are not so insidious nor so hard to fight as the slavery of a people who imagine they are free. "I believe this government cannot endure permanently," said Lincoln, "half slave and half free." If this be true, how much easier for the republic to be rent asunder when not more than 5 per cent are free and the remainder slaves. In the last half century this new form of slavery has taken away every democratic privilege that the masses had. No longer are the ignorant factory hand and the mill worker the only ones to be controlled by their employers, but the educated proletariat, the department store help, bank clerks, small business men and those of larger interests are all controlled by a handful of men. Of course, we have the

liberty of refusing to work under such conditions but not only men but women and children must suffer if we refuse this liberty, why we can not, is, in the words of Bobby Scripps:

"For our children cried for bread And we found our larder bare— Good God! our children starve— 'Twas more than we could bear."

Conventionalism is another form of slavery which obstructs democracy. "Life is a gift which every man receives fresh," says Rousseau, but inequality having arisen as to the distribution of wealth, the enjoyment of leisure and the control of power the majority have become servile to the minority and imitative rather than original. Convention takes the place of sincerity and the rank and file become the imitators of the privileged." The masses give their esteem and try to imitate the endless procession of changing styles of dress created by the unsatisfied rich as even the securing of positions in a store, or in any public office, demand these modern clothes.

Other conventions make each man fear to be different from his neighbor in opinion. Mark Twain in "The Mysterious Stranger" said only one in the crowd wished to stone the witch, but that the others threw a stone in order not to be singled out as favoring the witch.

Next to established belief the greatest foe of democracy is land monopoly. Upon it is built the caste of wealth, the economic slavery and all the attendant evils. Since everything comes from the land men can not be free while only five per cent of their fellows own the earth. That is the case today.

"The equal right of all men to the use of the earth is as clear as their equal rights to breathe the air," says Henry George; "it is a right proclaimed by their existence. For we cannot suppose that some men have a right to be in this world and others no right." And yet established belief in private ownership in land is so strong that some people cannot even yet understand such a simple of truth.

The next meeting will have a discussion on "The Cause of Crime and Treatment of Criminals" by Samuel Robbins.

LAST FALL OF JERUSALEM

By ROLAND RATHBONE (In the New York Herald)

Night in Jerusalem. The crescent moon Drops low, and as her doubtful fire pales

So pales the Crescent Empire! The streets Untenanted, save for the sullen Turk Musing his last profane nocturnal watch

Over a trembling city. But within A fearful dwelling kneels a woman praying.

Her famished babes about her. Lo, the voice Of modern Hagar! Hear it, Allenby! Thou art the Joshua of her supplication—

"God of our fathers, Fountain of Mercy, Abraham's guide, Judah's protector,

Forth on the stillness, over the mountains, Hope to Thy children, soundeth Thy voice:—

"Cometh a new Joshua! A warrior for Israel!"

Fortunate Allenby! 'Tis giv'n to thee To lead the new Crusaders o'er the plains

Where proudest of the ancient Christian blood Flowed free in fruitless ventures! Thine the hand

To wrest forever from profaning grasp That which the Old World lost! If thou shalt kneel

A victor at the Sepulcher, then great As are the valiant chiefs of Saxon arms

The name of none shall live beyond thine own! Above the tumult rings for thee her prayer:—

"God of our fathers, Fountain of Mercy, Abraham's guide, Judah's protector,

Forth on the stillness, over the mountains, Hope to Thy children, soundeth Thy voice:—

"Cometh a new Joshua! A warrior for Israel!"

The crescent orb falls on the pulseless breast Of the Dead Sea. Above the darkened plain

Gleams forth the yearly symbol of God's love— Star of the East! Legions of Allenby. No haze of battle and no pall of Death

Can hide the vision from ye! To the Gates! Jerusalem. Time's Hagar, waits to greet

Freedom's Poignards! Onward to the Tomb! True nations breathe the prayer anew anew for thee:—

"God of our fathers, Fountain of Mercy, Abraham's guide, Judah's protector,

Forth on the stillness, over the mountains, Hope to Thy children, soundeth Thy voice:—

"Cometh a new Joshua! A victor for Righteousness!"

WELFARE OF BABIES

(Continued from Page One)

maclate. These carts are also bad for a child's back. The normal infant begins to hold up its head at about the second month and should begin to sit up in from five to six months. In all cases its back should be well protected.

"I do not like walking machines." Mrs. Hazzard then spoke of the great value of exercises to develop the muscles, such as placing a child on its back and pushing its limbs upward, and the wheelbarrow exercise—hold a child by its limbs and allowing it to walk on its hands, which she said strengthened all the muscles. This, she said, could be begun with quite young children. Gentle rolling from side to side was recommended, and gentle rotation of the head in conjunction with an up-and-down movement.

Another point on which Mrs. Hazzard is quite strenuous is that each mother shall nurse her own child if it is possible for her to do so, and in her opinion it usually is possible if she will take the trouble to eat the foods that will make milk. For the health of the child, artificial foods should never be resorted to except in case of necessity, in her opinion. She urged mothers to carefully watch the stools of their babies, which are an unfailing indication of their physical condition.

She does not think much of condensed milk as a baby food, one reason given being that its natural sweetness is supplemented by a certain percentage of cane sugar which is bad for a baby's digestion. Goat's milk she considers the best of all substitutes for the mother's milk. When bone making foods seem to be needed she advised separating milk by the introduction of a rennet tablet and then adding a certain percentage of the whey (which contains the mineral elements in the milk) to the baby's ration.

"After the teeth come you begin to make changes in the dietary," she said, "but don't be guilty of giving your baby mashed potatoes. Give it a soup or creamed carrots into which the milk enters, or other simple soup. You can give it a curdled egg or even a bit of crust which has been twice baked so it is crumbly.

"The cost of artificial feeding is quite an item in the household expense. It costs on the average, 35 to 50 cents a day, whereas if you would make an effort to nurse your baby the expense would be less and it would be far better for the child.

"I am not an advocate of feeding the milk of one cow. It is much better to be mixed. The doctors say there is more danger from tuberculosis where the milk of but one cow is used."

At the next meeting Mrs. Hazzard will be prepared to give formulas for the feeding of children and methods of preparing their food.

HYSTERICAL ECONOMY

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—That more harm than good will result from the general practices of "hysterical economy" is the opinion of S. W. Straus, President of the American Society for Thrift, who voiced this warning in a statement made public today. "The tendency on the part of many of our citizens," Mr. Straus said, "to practice indiscriminate economy at this time is regrettable because of the danger of injustice to legitimate business enterprises, without any benefit therefrom to our government in winning the war. Furthermore, it is regrettable because of the possibility of fostering a popular misunderstanding of the true meaning of thrift.

"This condition, if it were to continue, would tend to discount the valuable lessons in the sensible practices of thrift which we as individuals and as a nation must learn from the war.

"We must bear in mind that money is just as essential in winning the war as food, ammunition and guns. Any condition, therefore, which tends to halt business, transacted along conservative lines, and stop the flow of money through the customary channels, saps our financial power.

"Money, lying dormant, is cold metal—nothing more. Money is merely a symbol of wealth. It has no value whatever excepting when in circulation or when used as the basis of credit. Real wealth is only that which money can buy.

"We must differentiate between the elimination of waste and the withholding of money from legitimate business. We must remember that what is one man's luxury is another man's necessity, jointly creating a transaction on which business and employment depend. This statement does not, of course, imply encouragement of extravagance. In the practice of true thrift now or at any time, there is no waste. Especially now we

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must abstain from using for individual needs any essentials necessary to the government for the successful prosecution of the war. We must subscribe liberally and to our greatest ability to the Liberty Loans and war charities, but we must remember also that we will gain nothing as a nation in the encouragement of false economy, hoarding and selfishness. American business constitutes one of the strongest assets of the allied cause. Anything like a financial panic in America now would be a real disaster because the government would be placed at a tremendous disadvantage in securing money with which to finance itself and our allies.

"All our people are united on the point that war requirements come ahead of private consideration, but we need not feel that it is our patriotic duty to create an epoch of receiverships and cripple the business of manufacturers, theatres, artists, musicians, dress-makers, tailors, jewelers, small shop-keepers and the millions of our citizens whose livelihood is directly or indirectly dependent on so-called non-essentials. If an era of receiverships is precipitated through the dissemination of doctrines of destructive economy, a popular misconception of thrift will be created and the thrift movement in this country will be retarded for many years to come.

"We have made great strides in the correct understanding of true thrift. We have come to a full realization of the fact that no nation of people can go along year after year wasting their resources and not come, sooner or later, to a reckoning. We are preparing to teach thrift in our schools so that future generations may know the value of this virtue, but the practice of indiscriminate economy now may jeopardize the success of this movement.

"In times of war or peace, it is the part of good citizenship to be thrifty, because of its benefits to the individual, both in strengthening material resources and imparting strength of character. The patriotic thrift of these war days means the placing of national needs ahead of all individual consideration. All of us stand on terms of equality in war

times and, even though a man can afford this or that, he should not indulge in it, if by so doing he is depriving the government of things needed for war purposes. But, it will be most unfortunate if false practices of economy are carried to such indiscriminate lengths that financial disaster, panics, receiverships and bread lines are created. And it would be equally unfortunate from the standpoint of ourselves and posterity if such a condition of affairs were brought about under the name of thrift. Thrift does not mean tight-fistedness or niggardly habits. It means progress—upbuilding—prosperity—the development of sensible habits of living. Mere money-saving is only one of the attributes of true, constructive thrift.

"It is our duty at this time to avoid any suggestion of hysteria. Let us view our duties to our nation from a sane, practical standpoint. Let us strive wherever possible, consistent with the practices of unstinted patriotism, to lend encouragement to fair and legitimate American business, which is a mighty asset to the allied nations."

Believe me, it is prudence that first forsakes the wretched.—Ovid.

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